

The Times' Daily Short Story.

A Stagecoach Romance

(Original.)

We were speaking of old stagecoach days, when people really traveled. "Nowadays," said a member of the party, "people don't travel. They stop in to an elegantly furnished apartment, go to bed and the next morning wake up at their destination. Formerly when one stepped into a stagecoach, heard the driver's whip crack and was jolted along a lumpy road day and night for a week—that was traveling. Besides, the acquaintances, attachments, weddings, that resulted from being so closely thrown together—I tell you, there was romance in stagecoach traveling."

"Would you like to hear one of them romances?" asked a graybeard in the corner, removing a cob pipe from his mouth.

The advocate of the stagecoach looked somewhat taken aback; the others all called for the story.

"It was afore the Union Pacific was built, and I was goin' to Frisco by stage. I got into the old wood and iron and leather trap, thinkin' I was the only passenger, and tuk the back seat; but, lookin' up suddenly, I saw one of the portliest gals, a-sittin' on the fore seat, a-facin' me, ye ever see. She had a head of flaxen hair made into a rope braid long enough to hang a jayhawk with, her cheeks were a rosy red, and her eyes were like the twin lakes back of Georgetown, Colo.

"Waal, now, it wasn't to be supposed that I, a gay bird of twenty-five, was a-goin' to ride with a biddy stage between me and a bloomin' gal of nineteen. It wasn't more'n half an hour afore I had her on the back seat, with my arm around her waist to help her over the bumps. She fought mighty shy, lookin' sideways out'n the off window, and kep' tellin' me that I oughtn't to make love so sudden and all that. All the same, she seemed to like it, and I kep' it up. I noticed that she looked worried, and when I told her how I loved her and would give my life for her she 'peared to doubt me. Then when I swore I'd kill any one who dared lay a finger on her she got confidential and told her story. She said she was a-leadin' from a brutal stepfather, who was pursuin' her on a trumped up charge to get her inter his hands. 'In that bag,' she said, 'I've got some of the fortune my poor father left me, and if I can git to Frisco I'll find his old lawyer and be safe.'

"I jest pulled my wepon around and told her I had six bullets fur that stepfather."

"When we was a-pullin' up to the first relay to change horses we saw a dozen mounted men waitin'. The gal turned pale. 'Say I'm yer sister,' she gasped. One of the men rode to the stage door, poked a cocked revolver in at the window and looked us over."

THE BANKRUPT GIRL.

London's Latest Victim of the Prevailing Extravagance.

A new victim of hard times has been found, says a London cable dispatch to the New York Herald. It is a variant of the girl question, and, in addition to the bachelor girl, the married girl and the thousand and one other classifications there is now the bankrupt girl. Her sad straits are not directly due to financial stringency, nor is an outcome of the increased cost of living. The allowance which was sufficient for the needs of the unmarried girl a few years ago is now declared to be entirely inadequate.

One young woman voices the plaint of herself and her sisterhood.

"Five years ago," she writes, "I had an allowance from my father of £75 (£375) per annum, and it sufficed. To-day, after my allowance has been raised to £100 (£500), since Jan. 1, I find I am behind in my accounts, although I've not been one whit more extravagant than when my allowance was smaller."

This letter was put before a woman who has four daughters, each of whom has an allowance of £100 (£500) a year. "It is quite true," she said, "that the expenditure of unmarried girls has risen. It has gone up in proportion with the demands made upon the purses of married women. As their dress has become more expensive, so, too, has that of unmarried girls. My daughters insist upon being turned out as well as married women, and their allowances do not suffice. They are in a constant state of bankruptcy in spite of their £100 (£500) a year, paid quarterly."

"I attribute this to club subscriptions, theaters, tips—what woman ever gave a tip twenty years ago?—country house visits, gewgaws, luncheon parties at west end restaurants and wedding presents."

Mommsen's Absent Mindedness.
The late celebrated German historian, Theodor Mommsen, was the most absent minded of men, says the New York Press. Once while going from Berlin to Charlottenburg, a half hour's journey, the trolley car in which he rode went off the track. The rest of the passengers took another car and went ahead, and the stranded vehicle was abandoned till help could be found. Mommsen remained, reading his book. An hour or two later the sound of jacks, levers, derricks, etc., aroused him. Rising from his seat, he went to the door and with the most complete unconcern imaginable remarked, "I suppose we have come to a standstill."

AMATEUR COIN MAKERS

Growth of Iowa Community's Minting Business.

THE MONEY IS MADE OF ALUMINIUM

Novel Scheme Adopted by Williams (In.) Citizens to Expand Circulation—The Coins Have No Intrinsic Value, but Can Be Passed For Merchandise and Drinks.

Tired of hearing of an "expanded currency" and seeing it only in bargain counter lots, the merchants and farmers of Williams, Ia., and its vicinity have gone into the minting business on their own account and are turning out barrels of coins—dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes—which pass current for anything from a shave to a threshing machine. The coins are made of aluminium, and an individual's wealth is gauged by his shape, the humblest person being the richest because the bulging pockets contain handfuls of fat money.

The coins have practically no intrinsic value, but are redeemable at stores for merchandise and at saloons for drinks, their value being guaranteed by the association of merchants authorizing their issue.

The first coins minted were given out by merchants as rebates on purchases on the same basis that the varicolored trading stamps are issued by merchants in the east and were redeemable for their face value in merchandise. So many merchants went into the scheme and the coins became so plentiful that they began to pass current as freely as authorized coin, and instead of hoarding the aluminium disks for a purchase at the store from which they were issued the people began to make small purchases with them, pay debts and use them in poker games. When the men folks found that they could purchase liquid refreshment with the light weight coins they ceased to turn them over to the goodwill for her to save up enough to get a grand piano or a seal-skin sack and kept them in their pockets as they would loose change.

With the enormous expansion in the issue of these coins, coupled with the growth of their general use, pockets are now being made longer, and the women find the valise-like handbags now affected a real blessing when they start out on a shopping tour. The size of the contribution boxes in the churches has been increased, and the only place in town that won't accept the aluminium fractional currency is the post office. Uncle Sam demands money of his own kind.

At Webster, Ia., the fat money scheme has also been successfully introduced and promises to spread over the state like a plague of locusts. Once or twice at Webster the coins have been at a premium. At present it looks as though the aluminium coins would soon be the popular medium of exchange for the entire west.

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Uncle Sam demands money of his own kind.

MUST WED TO TEACH.

Schoolma'ams to Be Harred If Chicago Doctor's Ideas Win.

"Teachers should be married and made to stay married. Boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty years should be segregated. The girls should be taught by women—wives and mothers; the boys by men—husbands and fathers."

When these reforms are accomplished the public school will be in a fair way to attain the highest pinnacle of perfection, the greatest educational and moral usefulness in the community, according to Dr. Bayard Holmes, who pointed out the evils in the public school system and prescribed remedies for them at a recent meeting of the educational department of the Chicago Woman's club.

Dr. Holmes took a view of the mother's usefulness as a schoolteacher opposite to that held by a number of the school trustees, who have been so often on the verge of closing the doors of the schoolhouses to married women, says the Chicago Tribune.

After making a simile between teaching and kissing, in that neither means anything unless there is a real relation existing between the parties to it, Dr. Holmes pleaded for the motherly schoolteacher. He declared that the days of usefulness of the splinter schoolma'am are over and that she should be employed only to teach girls intended to become schoolma'ams.

"Boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty should be taught separately," declared the speaker. "It is more important to segregate the children of the public schools than the men and women of the universities. The school boys and girls are leading different lives, and their thoughts are different. I do not see much need in segregating students who have reached the age of twenty. The boys should be taught by men if they are to grow up men. The girls should be taught by women—married women, mothers—if they are going to be wives and mothers. If a girl is going to be a schoolma'am let her be taught by a schoolma'am."

The Blue Gum Tree.

Groves of the eucalyptus tree, known as blue gum or manna gum, may be cut to the ground for fuel when they are five or seven years old and every six to eight years subsequently. The yield from each cutting is commonly fifty to seventy-five cords of four foot wood per acre.

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NOTED FINANCIER'S NERVE

Accidents in Which William L. Elkins Displayed Great Fortitude.

The late William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, millionaire traction magnate and financier, was a great judge and admirer of horseflesh and a sportsman, says the Philadelphia Press. Three times horses had nearly been the death of him. When his country residence was at Cold Spring, Pa., some years ago he was accustomed to drive out there from Philadelphia after office hours. On one occasion his horse ran away, threw him out of his carriage, and he was left stunned and bleeding on the roadside.

Mr. Elkins was always noted for the possession of great nerve and resolution. Upon this occasion when he recovered from the shock he determined to walk straight home, two miles distant, although there were a number of farmhouses near the road intervening. Not only this, but, although in great pain, he picked up a number of articles which had dropped from the carriage and carried them with him.

Upon his arrival it was found that his shoulder had been dislocated, four ribs had been broken and that he had sustained other injuries. When the surgeon was about to administer anesthetics he declined to have the drug used and submitted without a groan to the painful series of operations.

His third accident was the result of a horse's flight. He was elected in 1879 by city council of Philadelphia as a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Soon after his election by council he paid a visit, in company with President Scott and other directors, to Grand Rapids. The party was being driven in carriages to the station. With Mr. Elkins were Mr. Thaw and Mr. Parker Shortridge, a director of the company. The horses became frightened and began to run. Mr. Thaw jumped out and escaped uninjured. Mr. Elkins was thrown violently into the road as the horses made a wild dash around a bend. He fell with one of his legs doubled under him, with the weight of his heavy body upon it. The result was a compound fracture of the hip bone.

In connection with this curious accident Mr. Elkins displayed two marked traits of his character—great resolution and fortitude and his love of home. He asked to be sent to his wife at Philadelphia at once. The surgeon who had set the broken limb in a plaster cast said that the journey would probably kill him, but he insisted, and Colonel Scott had a special car prepared for him. When his son, George W. Elkins, met him at the old Pennsylvania railroad station at Thirteenth and Market streets he was in a low condition. At that time Market street was paved with cobble. The journey to the house over these rough stones proved to be the most trying of the entire trip from Grand Rapids, but once at home he said that he felt repaid for all that he had undertaken.

INFORMATION FOR MOSELY.

Country Schoolboy's View of What Americans Can Do to John Bull.

The members of the Mosely educational commission visited a typical "doctrick school" at Palos, Ill., the other day, and through their desire to have the pupils questioned gained some decidedly unwelcome information, says the Chicago News. The following dialogue tells the story:

The boy in the third seat back, what's your name? Richard O'Connell.

You have studied history? What did we have in 1776? The Revolution.

Against whom was it? The British redcoats.

What did we do to them? We licked 'em.

Did we ever have any more trouble with them? Yes, in 1812. We licked them again.

If we ever had any more trouble with them would we lick them? You bet.

At this point one of the commissioners lost patience and remarked to his disgusted colleagues:

"How perfectly ridiculous to teach a child a thing like that!"

New Fashion in Dog Collars.

Every year the fashion in dog collars changes. No longer do we see the bristling objects that resembled ruffs. The newest collar is modest and is adapted to Boston terriers and other medium sized dogs, says the New York Press. The foundation is a fine seal leather, and the collar is studded with dog's heads in gun metal. The new collars are not nearly so "sporty" looking as the brass studded bands of former years. Tiny dogs wear jeweled collars.

Odd Wedding Presents.

Harry Broadwater, one of the popular letter carriers of Woodbury, N. J., and Miss Mattie Wallace were married a few evenings ago. While the bride was the recipient of many very handsome presents, the groom was not overlooked. Among his gifts were a pair of sweet singing canaries, a kitten and a little white pig nicely decorated with pink ribbons. He shipped the latter to a near by farm and hopes to get plenty of pork.

The Turning Leaves.

The turning leaves! Sweet nature's witchery is now upon the woods, and every tree seems glad, decked out in crimson and in gold.

Each sylvan wilderness doth now unfold its wealth of color—autumn's pageantry. Go forth beneath the sunlit skies, all ye who love November's glow; go forth and see.

How nature colors as the year grows old.

The turning leaves.

Alas, these glories cannot come to me! Oppressed with work, from business never free.

Here in huge ledgers, dank with dust and mold.

I keep accounts which page by page unfold.

In sooth I get no pleasure when I see

The turning leaves.

—Francis B. Lee in New York Times.



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IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Quotations on the Leading Products That Are in Demand.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Butter has been in ample supply, but prices are higher for choice lots of creamery. Northern creamery, round lots, 23 1/2c; western, 22 1/2c; Vermont dairy, 20 1/2c; renovated butter, 17 1/2c.

Cheese is quiet, but prices are firmly held. Round lots, Vermont twins, 11 1/2c; New York twins, 11 3/4c; 12 1/4c.

Eggs are very firm for all choice fresh stock. Western fresh, 26 1/2c; eastern, 30 1/2c; nearby, 35 1/2c.

Beans are easier, with supplies larger and the demand quiet. Carload lots, pea, \$2.25; medium, \$2.25; yellow eyes, \$3.15; \$3.25; red kidneys, \$3.10; \$3.20; California small white, \$2.60; foreign pea and medium, \$2.10; \$2.20; Jobbing, 50c more.

Apples are in full supply with prices steady on choice lots of eating apples, but common stock is in full supply and easy. Maine pippins, \$1.25; \$1.50; Harveys, \$2.25; \$2.50; snows, \$1.50; \$2.00; Kings, \$2.00; \$2.50; Baldwins, \$1.75; \$2.25; greenings, \$1.75; \$2.25; Hubbardston and Hubbardston, \$1.50; \$2.00; pound and Tallman sweets, \$2.25; \$2.50.

Cranberries are steady at \$2.25 per box and \$0.75 per bu.

Domestic grapes sell at 15c per bushel for Concord, 25c for Niagara, 17c for Vermones and 14c for Catawbas. California Tokay grapes are quoted at \$1.50; \$2.00; \$2.50.

Chestnuts are in full supply and sell at 8c per bu. Table nuts are arriving freely and are selling at: Walnuts, 14c; \$1.50 per bu; castanets, 10c; pecans, 8c; \$0.90; almonds, 13c; \$1.50; bickory, \$2.50; \$3.00 per bu.

Potatoes are very firm and sell at full quotations. Arcostock helmons, 55c; 67c; Green mountains, 55c; \$0.80; sweets, Norfolk, cloth heads, \$1.25; \$1.50; Jersey, double heads, \$2.25.

Native celery is selling at 60c; 75c per doz; bolls, Pascal, \$1 per doz.

Onions are quoted at: Spanish, large cts, \$2.25; natives, 75c per bu; bolls, \$2.

Tomatoes are quoted at \$1 per bu for green.

Cucumbers sell at \$1.50; \$2.00 per bu.

Yellow turnips are selling at 85c per bu; white French, \$1.25 per bu; white, 25c per bu; beets, 65c per bu; carrots, 75c per bu; parsnips, 60c; 75c per bu.

Marrow squashes are quoted at \$1 per bu for native; Bay state, \$1.25 per bu; turban, \$1.25 per bu. By the ton squashes are quoted at \$2.00; \$2.50.

Cabbages sell at 20c each for native; Savoy, 75c per bu; red, 75c per bu.

Lettuce is quoted at 50c; 75c per doz for hothouse; radishes, 40c per doz; mint, 40c per doz; cress, 40c per doz; leeks, 40c per doz.

Spinach is quoted at 20c per bu; parsley, hothouse, 70c per bu; peppers, \$1 per bu; eggplant, \$4.50 per cwt.

Cauliflower is quoted at \$1.25 per bu.

Brussels sprouts sell at 10c; 12c per qt; beet greens, 25c per bu.

Pork provisions are firm and generally higher. There is some increase in the marketing of hogs, although the number is largely short of the liberal movement a year ago, says the Cincinnati Price Current.

Fresh beef is easier, with the demand rather slow and heavy receipts. The best steers are selling at \$1.40, with a few extra choice as high as \$1.45.

The arrivals of fresh beef have been very heavy, both for export and for local consumption.

Mutton and lambs are well cleaned up, and prices are steady; veals are firm. Western fall lambs, 7c; spring lambs, 8c; 9c; yearlings, 6c; 7c; nuttans, 6c; 7c; veals, 9c; 10c.

Poultry is easier, with a quiet demand. Turkeys, northern, 20c; 22c; western, 15c; 18c; chickens, 15c; 16c; western, large, 12c; 13c; medium, 11c; 12c; fowls, northern, 13c; 14c; western, 11c; 12c; ducks, 17c; 18c.

Hay is still slow, though choice lots bring full prices. The bulk of the arrivals are medium or low grades and prices on them are easy; straw is steady; millfeed is firm. Hay, No. 1, \$18; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$16; No. 4, \$15; No. 5, \$14; No. 6, \$13; No. 7, \$12; No. 8, \$11; No. 9, \$10; No. 10, \$9; No. 11, \$8; No. 12, \$7; No. 13, \$6; No. 14, \$5; No. 15, \$4; No. 16, \$3; No. 17, \$2; No. 18, \$1; No. 19, \$0.50; No. 20, \$0.25.

Wheat declined sharply during the past week, the Chicago market showing a loss of 2-3c. Notwithstanding the break in prices there is a better feeling. While still behind last year, re-

ceipts will run about 750,000 bushels ahead of the previous week, and it was expected that Minneapolis stocks would increase 700,000 bushels for the week. Weather has been and still is very favorable for the movement. Exporters have bought moderately, but the big weekly clearances of 4,200,000 bushels wheat and flour show that increasing quantities of the latter are going abroad, which explains in part why clearances are relatively so much larger than the export purchases of wheat from the day-to-day.

The Minneapolis mills last week increased their output only 250,000 bbls. The quantity of flour turned out was 371,210 bbls, compared with 426,720 in 1902 and 354,120 in 1901. The mills never run so heavily as they were doing a year ago. This week every one of the 22 Minneapolis mills is in operation and the output should approach 400,000 bbls. The mills are not running quite as smoothly as before the strike, and then the wheat is tougher and less flour can be made with a given amount of machinery. The water power is all that could be desired. The week was a favorable one with Minneapolis mills as to flour trade. Though there were exceptions, usually mills sold in excess of their output and obtained good prices. The domestic trade bought in a healthy way and paid the prices that millers asked. Most important of all, there was quite a quantity of patent sold for export. Total foreign sales probably approximated 80,000 bbls.

A committee appointed at the late Episcopal diocesan convention for the diocese of western Massachusetts is endeavoring to raise a fund of at least \$35,000 to build in Springfield a permanent residence for the bishop, who is now compelled to dwell in a rented house.

Prominent Baptists of New York city have completed the purchase of a tract of land on the west bank of the Hudson river, a short distance south of West Point, where it is planned to establish a Baptist summer resort, with educational features somewhat similar to those of Chautauque.

Governor Mickey's Strangeness.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska stood on a stack of wheat at the farm of the State Insane asylum at Lincoln the other morning and tabled bundles for a thrashing machine so fast that the feeders were kept busy, says an Omaha dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. The governor was shown over the field by Superintendent Greene. Without waiting for formalities he climbed a stack and shed his coat. Then he seized a fork from one of the men and told him to go and chase himself. Even bets were offered that the governor could not keep the table full, but he did.

Comfort For Teachers.

McKeesport (Pa.) schoolteachers the other evening presented a petition to the school board to the effect that they wished that the use of oil on the school floors be stopped, as it ruined their skirts, and their salaries were not large enough to provide for new skirts, says the Philadelphia Record. The controllers of the school advised the teachers to wear shorter skirts.

Weed Pest In Kansas.

Kansas is having trouble with weeds just now. The Kansas City Journal says that the Prosser, a brush railroad, has almost gone out of business because of them.


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 For Colds, La Grippe and Headache. A safe and speedy cure. Price, 19c. Red Cross Pharmacy.